The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,345.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1787.

DR MOYES's LECTURES.

ABOUT a fortnight hence, Dr MOYES purposes to begin a COURSE of LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY of NATURAL HISTORY. The time and place of meeting to be specified in a subsequent paper.

The Course will consist of Eighteen Lectures, and will be illustrated by Experiments, where the subjects may require them. Pamphlets, containing Heads of the Lectures, may be had, *gratis* at the Circulating Library, Parliament Square, at the shop of Finlay and Weddell, corner of Bridge Street; and at the Doctor's lodgings, Mrs Matthew's, head of Carrubber's Close;—where Subscriptions are also received.

Admittance of Gentlemen to the whole Course, One Guinea each.
——— of Ladies, Half-a-Guinea.
——— to a single Lecture, Two Shillings.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 28. 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from the 5th of January next there will be a Post EVERY day, excepting Sunday, betwixt Edinburgh and Dumfries, and Post-offices will be established at Howgate and Noblehouse. Postage of a single letter to each of these last mentioned places, 2d. By this arrangement there will be a SIX days communication instead of THREE in the week, betwixt Edinburgh and the following places, viz.

HOWGATE,
PEEBLES,
NOBLEHOUSE,
BEILD,
MOFFAT,
LOCHMABEN, and
DUMFRIES.

And in addition to the present dispatches on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, bags for the following places beyond Dumfries, will be dispatched on Thursdays and Saturdays, viz.

CARLINWARK,
KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
GATEHOUSE OF FLEET,
NEWTON STEWART, and
GLENLUCE.

The departures to be at eight o'clock at night, and the arrivals in the mornings.

By Order of the Post Master General,
DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

HORSES WANTED,

FOUR stout well broke HORSES, about 15 hands high, and TWO GALLOWAYS about 14 hands high—One of the Galloways fit for work or riding occasionally, the other for the saddle.

Any person having such to dispose of, may apply, by letter or message, to G. K. to be left with the waiter of the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse. *Dec.* 28 1787.

DANCING ROOM.

PATRICK HERON, Cowgate Inn, has fitted up for the accommodation of the Public, a neat and elegant DANCING ROOM: he flatters himself, the Public will find themselves equally well served, and upon as easy terms as any where in town. His house being situate so near the Cross, renders it particularly well adapted for such entertainments.

He has fitted some very neat Bed Rooms and Parlours, where Nobility, Gentry, and Travellers, may be lodged upon the most moderate terms, and served in every way as in a Hotel.—Coaches and Chaises on the shortest notice.

Archibald and John Macklay,

Wholesale and Retail Haberdashers and Linen Drapers,

Late Partners in the House of *Gilchrist* and *Macklays*,

TAKE this opportunity of returning their most grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the encouragement they have already met with, since they commenced business at their Ware-room, corner of

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET,

And beg leave to inform them, that they have just got to hand a fresh Assortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS, which will be sold on such terms as, they flatter themselves, will insure a continuance of the public favour,

N.B SILK GOODS at the Old Prices.

A Handsome Present for Young Ladies and Gentlemen at the approaching Holidays.

Just now may be had,

By the King's Royal Letters Patent, granted to the late ingenious Mr THOMAS BECKWITH, Painter, and F. A. S.

NEW-Invented Coloured Crayon PENCILS, which are now brought to such perfection as to paint either on Vellum, Paper, Silk, or Sattin, without ever fading, taking mould, or any injury from being rubbed, even when wet; the whole making a most beautiful assemblage (including carmine and ultramarine) of elegant shades, put in fine Cedar, to use as a Black Lead Pencil: price only 1l. 7s. the complete set or 6d. single, which, from their much admired neatness and mellowness of working, cannot fail of proving a very desirable acquisition to young Ladies, and all who have a taste for drawing, particularly those who take sketches from Nature.

Prepared and sold by G. RILEY, sole Patentee, and only wholesale vender, at his Sealing Wax and Superfine Colour Manufactory, Dr James's Grove, Lambeth: and at the Sliding Patent Pencil Warehouse, No 32. Ludgate-Street, London; and retailed by all the booksellers and principal shopkeepers in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

N B As there has been sold, during the late Mr Beckwith's long indisposition, a very inferior imitation of the above Patent Pencils, care must be taken to see the words "PATENT CRAYONS" stamped on the end of each, or the purchaser may be deceived by an inferior composition, put in white wood; which spurious pencils are now hawked about, and sold for 3d each.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE—PRESIDENT STAIRS.

D MILNE respectfully informs the Ladies, that the NEW SILKS for the WINTER are arrived, in a superior style of fashion, elegance, and variety.

He acquaints the Ladies who are waiting, that he has now got an assortment of Irish Tabbinets and Poplins

Black Silks and Bombazeens of every quality as usual.—Modes and Cloak Sattins.

Every article for Gentlemen's wear, Fashionable Dress and Undress Vests, Ladies Great-Coat Cloths and Duffles—Very elegant Oriental Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Commissions from the Country will receive due attention.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By Charles Elliot, Parliament-square,
Price 2s. sewed, and 2s 6d. bound

COOKERY AND PASTRY,

As taught and practised by Mrs MACIVER,
Teacher of those Arts in Edinburgh

A New Edition.

To which are added, for the first time, Figures of Dinner and Supper Courses, from five to fifteen dishes; also a correct list of every thing in season for every month in the year.

BELL's SALE CATALOGUE for 1788.

ON Tuesday the 1st of January 1788, will be published, a CATALOGUE of a valuable Collection of BOOKS, containing many of the principal authors, ancient and modern, in various languages, arts, and sciences.

The sale will immediately begin, for ready money, at the house pointed out in the Catalogue, by John BELL, Parliament Close.

The books in general are in fine condition, new, and well bound

Catalogues (price 6 d.) to be had at the place of sale.

This Day is published,
By J. ROBERTSON, Fish-market Close, Edinburgh,
And sold by all the Booksellers,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, for the Year 1788.

This Almanack is embellished with

A *MAP* OF

The Roads of England and Wales,

From the latest Surveys.

☞ The Lists this year are very full, and every possible attention has been paid to render them correct.—In the List of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Scotland their salaries are annexed.

Booksellers in the West Country will be supplied, as usual, by J and M. Robertson's, Salt-market, Glasgow.

Next month will be Published,
By J. BELL, Parliament Close elegantly printed in one Volume 4to.

Essays on the Active Powers of Man.

By THOMAS REID, D.D. F.R.S.E.
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

"He hath showed thee, O Man, what is good." MICAH.

ORANGES FROM SEVILLE.

JUST ARRIVED, in the PEGGY & ELIZABETH, JAMES WOOD Master,

CHINA AND BITTER ORANGES,
IN CHESTS AND

Apply to WALKER, THOMSON, & CO. Edinburgh; or to DAVID LIDDELL, at their Warehouse, Leith.

☞ W. T. & Co. will, as usual, have their annual Cargo of HIGH-COLOURED ORANGES for MARMALADE.

Lemons and Oranges, &c.

JUST now arrived from San Lucar, per the Margaret, Captain Grey, a quantity of LEMONS, CHINA, and SEVILLE ORANGES; also, a few Butts best SHERRY; and from different other ports, the following goods, viz.

Best ZANTE CURRANTS,
RAISINS of the SUN,
DANTZIC HONEY, and BEES WAX,
VALENTIA ALMONDS

Likewise, some very fine Dutch APPLES. TEAS as usual, of the very best qualities, and lowest prices, with a large and complete assortment of all kinds of Grocery Goods in Wholesale and Retail. Orders for the above addressed to ALEX. THOMSON and SON, High Street, Edinburgh, will be punctually attended to

TO THE PUBLIC

THE Shoemakers of the several Incorporations in and about the city of Edinburgh, find themselves under the necessity to acquaint their Customers and the Public in general, That as the price of Leather is risen greatly, they will be obliged to raise the price of their Shoes in proportion.—Also their credit being short, it is hoped their customers will consider the same.

THE Roup of the Lands of ALMERICLOSS, which was to have taken place on the 14th of January next, is *adjourned* to a future day, of which previous notice will be given.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE remark in your last paper respecting the influence which the London Distillers have long had over Government, in respect of the revenue of spirits being drawn from such a small number of men, is just and true. The writer, however, might have made another important observation; That as the whole duties received from spirits have been, for years, paid by *Six Houses*, these houses, consequently, are actually and substantially *Farmers of that Revenue*. They have been accustomed to raise and to sink it at pleasure. By agreement, they could stop and begin again, as their own interest directed. High duties were often used for no other purpose than to raise *the price*; but, as in the case of Lord North, Government often found, That additional duties made no addition to the *Revenue*.

Since, in this case, there has been a *monopoly* which the law cannot prevent; and since the revenue has been in fact *farmed* to the members of this monopoly, it would be more advantageous for Government to proceed openly and avowedly. The reasons are as many and more cogent than in the case of the post-horse tax. While the London combination subsists, the members will only pay what they please, and are under no obligations upon their part. The game is, *Odds I win, Evens you lose.*

To show what Government reaps by dependence upon the *Six Houses*, the writer of this letter has authority from the Distillers of Scotland to declare, That they are ready to take the duties, in their present situation, for as many years as can be agreed on, and to pay ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS *per annum* more than has been received at an average for three years past.

December 28. 1787.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AS I have frequently derived entertainment and instruction from your useful paper, I thought it might be agreeable to contribute my mite to the mass of public amusement; and as a diamond found on a dunghill is not the worse on that account, so it is our business to profit by all, disregarding the source from which information may be afforded.

Several friends have requested that I would send the following relation, to be inserted in the public prints.

I was also induced to offer it, both because the objects were exhibited in so hurried a manner, that the impressions they made would be indistinct, and soon obliterated from the memory, and that the natural manner of the exhibiter would prevent the circumstances from being credited by sensible people.

The objects were viewed with a microscope of very high magnifying powers, equal, if not superior, to any in Europe.

The first exhibited was a *drop* of small *beer*. When the microscope was adjusted to the proper focus, a confusion of irregular shaped spots of dust were seen, and, moving through this, a number of distinct animalcules enlarged, some to the size of frogs; but they were of different shapes and sizes. Some of them were oval, and others were round: Some had quick motions, others slow; and others again were seen with an evident motion, (though still flower), as if moving on a centre.

By the reflection on the linen sheet, the *lowest part* of the drop of *liquor* was thrown on the *upper* part of the *sheet*; and almost uniformly, the motion of these animals, thus magnified almost beyond belief, was made from the bottom of the sheet towards the upper parts.

In a short while, however, after these motions had been seen, they stopt in all the animalcules nearly, though not exactly, about the same time; and seemed to carry the mass of dregs partly with them.

When alive, though in general they moved towards the top of the sheet, yet at times they were seen to move in every direction, individuals moving towards a point seemingly a foot above, then stopping, and returning quickly to the spot they had left; sometimes also, in their tracts, describing a semicircle, or oblique line; at other times seeming to turn, by revolutions, they uniformly drop motionless to the bottom or lower part of the sheet, which shows their specific gravity to be less than the liquor.

In *water*, the animalcules were seen of different sizes and shapes, and describing the same motions.

In *vinegar*, animalcules were shown magnified to a prodigious size, of a longitudinal shape, resembling eels.

As this fluid is in a small degree more viscid than proper to exhibit the motions of the animalcules, a minute particle of saliva was added, to enable them to move more evidently, which, however, might act by giving life.

The same mixture of dregs or dust was seen in the water and vinegar.

There were, speaking within bounds, twenty animals in the drop of vinegar, and the largest one was about three or four feet long on the sheet.

The motion of this was comparatively slow; however, it moved itself hideously along; and I saw others a foot long move like eels in common rivers, with the greatest alertness and rapidity, and making numberless wreathings with their bodies, seeming to search for their food in every corner, and driving the dregs of the liquor that obstructed their passage before them, as so many impupent intruders into their ground.

The eel, near four feet long, we thought we saw distinctly swallow a globule of spittle which had been mixed with the vinegar, and seemed on the sheet about the size of an orange.

It may be remarked, that the saliva or spittle was divided into globules, which appeared of different sizes, of a light blue colour, and pellucid, containing no animalcules.

In a drop of milk animalcules were seen, of an oval figure, much about a size, but more sluggish than those in ale or water.

A drop of blood recently taken from a gentleman's hand in the room, showed a fluid of a reddish colour not very dark, a turbid sediment, and two or three animals, enlarged to the size of pigeons eggs, with very languid motions.

In this experiment, however, I suspected there was some admixture of water, or a moisture previously collected on the small piece of glass on which the fluids were adhering, to exhibit their contents with the aid of the microscope.

When a drop of other milk was subjected to the action of the microscope, a number of roundish bodies were seen, and a sediment, as on the former trial; but although the exhibiter positively averred the animalcules were to be seen in this milk, the other spectators could not distinctly perceive any.

When a particle of spirit of hartshorn was added to a drop of the water subjected to the microscope, the animalcules seemed to be instantly killed.

A drop of solution of arsenic shewed beautiful chrystallizations, (beginning in a number of points in the space of about a minute,) of various forms like pistols, swords, &c. but as the air was frosty, and the evaporation did not go on so fast as in the contrary circumstance, the astonishingly rapid shooting of the crystals in various directions was not seen: however some were observed at one shoot to be extended a quarter of a foot in a moment.

In solution of the *sugar of lead*, the chrystals were magnified to about two feet, but the process in this was more tardy than in the other solution.

Various small thin *segments* of *trees* and *shrubs*, of which I can remember vine, gooseberry, raisin, orange, oak, apple, and pear, about 1-4th inch diameter, and from their thinness rendered pellucid, were magnified to above five feet diameter.

The appearance in each was widely different.

The radii, stretching from the centre to the circumference of these segments, were of different sizes, were placed in different relative positions, and the various receptacles interspersed in their interstices were of different shapes.

The segment of the orange-tree wood exactly resembled the segment of an orange.

In one, I think the gooseberry segment, there was a plain white circle exhibited by the microscope which could not be distinguished by the naked eye. This appeared a foot in diameter.

A *living louse* was magnified to the size of *many men*, being above four feet; and at particular times we saw, in the most distinct manner, the contractions of the heart, which was placed near the head, pushing the blood down towards the tail.

The heart appeared about the size of a man's two hands closed, and the motion of it like that of the hands alternately opened and shut upon the tips of the fingers, representing a moveable axis.

The cutting portion of two lancets was magnified to the size of a man's waist, terminating nearly in a point. And the exhibiter condescended to pronounce them good.

The circumstance of the animals uniformly dropping to the bottom of the sheet (or getting to the top of the liquor) after a certain space of time had elapsed, in the ale and water, and not renewing their motions; the various figures and very different movements of these animalcules, and their not being distinguishable in the milk, saliva, and ardent spirits; are, I humbly presume, certain criterions from which we may be allowed to infer, that there was no microscopical deception in these trials, as might be readily suspected when such strange phenomena are exhibited.

A gentleman well known for his literary accomplishments, [illegible] exception as much as possible, caused some of his own to be examined, and the same appearances presented as already described.

Every one who lays before the public, in a candid manner, new facts relative to any one of the kingdoms of nature, offers an acceptable present to the lovers of Natural History; and contributes to the improvement of a science in which much yet remains to be done; and as the Great Linnæus has well expressed it at the end of his system of Nature: "Omnia quæ scimus sunt pars minima eorum quæ nescimus." *All that we already know is but an atom in comparison of what we are ignorant of.* I therefore humbly presume to offer to the consideration of the learned, if it would not be a desirable object for the College to possess a Microscope of great powers, to assist her constituents, men of learning and abilities, to investigate nature in her minuter works.

Several contagious diseases are supposed with probability to arise from animalcules

I had projected experiments, and actually executed one with the above apparatus, to determine this matter; but owing to the coldness of the weather, (a certain degree of warmth in the air, bright sunshine, and other circumstances being requisite for the success of experiments of this kind,) I could draw no certain conclusion from it.

The supposition, however, may be determined in a satisfactory manner, and such experiments may perhaps lead to more important discoveries in the animal œconomy, or the doctrine of diseases, for the immediate benefit of mankind.

I am, sincerely wishing that the hints I have thrown out may contribute to this great end,

Your's &c. MEDICUS.

Edinburgh, 27th December 1787.

WILLIAM LAMB, Upholsterer and Cabinet maker, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, That he has moved to a large convenient Ware-room, corner of South Bridge-Street. A continuance of their favours will give him pleasure.

BY ORDER OF THE

Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Customhouse, Leith, upon Thursday the 3d of January 1788, at twelve o'clock noon,

The following GOODS, the same having been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, viz.

1536 Gallons Foreign Geneva, 105 Gallons Foreign Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof,

35 Gallons Foreign Brandy, 18 Gallons Foreign Rum, and 52 Gallons Foreign Cinnamon Waters, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

The HULL of the NIMBLE CUTTER (to be broke down) with her Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparelling, to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that, by the act of the 26th George III. cap. 73. sect. 33. it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no distiller, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers will also take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 25.

Council Office, Dublin Caſtle, Dec. 16.

HIS Majeſty, by his Royal Letters Patent, having appointed the Right Honourable Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Chief Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, he this day in Council took the uſual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

LLOYD's LIST, —— *Dec.* 25.

THE Peace and Plenty, Barrel, from Liverpool to Boſton, is totally loſt off Wicklow, and ten of the crew drowned.

The Roman Eagle, Roſs, for London; the Warren, Hodgſon, and Mary, Jones, for Briſtol, ſailed from Dublin the 16th inſtant, and returned the next day. The Mary, in coming into harbour, went on the North Bull, but was got off with little damage.

The Duke of York, Wolfe, was at Falkland Iſland in Auguſt laſt, all well.

Captain Wright, of the Olive, from Mogadore, on the 15th inſtant, lat. 25. 50. N. lon. 11. W. ſpoke the Princeſs Amelia, from London to Jamaica, lying to under her mainſail, had loſt her fore-maſt.

The following ſhips were driven on ſhore in a violent gale of wind on the 2d of September, in Honduras Bay, with little proſpect of being ſaved, viz. The George, Wallace; Catharine, Cole; Thomas, Bone; John, Fea; Belliſarius, Gill, and General Campbell, with all the ſmall craft. The following ſhips were loading for Britain the 6th of October. The Albion, Batton; Hero, Falcon; and Triumvirate, Brown.

The Santa Anna Ducheſs of Braganza, was left well at the Manritius by Capt. Farrington of the Mars.

The Goſport and Havre Packet, Wilſon, is on ſhore in Sandown Bay, with the loſs of her maſt and other damage.

The Garland, M'Quoid, was totally loſt on the Gold Coaſt the 20th of May laſt.

The Clarendon, Barnes, from London, paſt by St Kitts the 1ſt of November, for Jamaica.

The Hunter, Kinnier, from Barcelona to Clyde, was well at Ila in Scotland, the 13th of October.

The Bermuda, Bryan, and Ann, Cormack, were driven on ſhore at Honduras the 2d of September, but its expected will be got off.

The Jenny, Moir, drove on ſhore, but got off with much damage. Two ſloops or ſchooners drove on ſhore, one is got off and the other loſt.

M A I L S.

Arrived—None. *Due*—Ireland, 3.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Dec.* 25.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 10. The fleet having ſuddenly returned from its cruize in the Black Sea, conſiſting of forty-two ſail of ſhips, to the great ſurpriſe of every one here, without having ſtruck a blow, the Vice-Admiral, who commanded, has been put under an arreſt, and the fleet is ordered to proceed again to ſea. The valour and capacity of this Vice-Admiral had been greatly boaſted.

According to the reports of the Miniſtry, they have hitherto loſt only one ſhip of war, which was blown up, with its whole crew, conſiſting of 300, excepting about 30, who had the good fortune to eſcape.

The Ruſſians, according to the moſt authentic [illegible] loſt in all four veſſels, two of which Nieper. One of the others was wrecked, and the fourth is now a good and ſerviceable ſhip in the haven of Conſtantinople.

The Captain Pacha is arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, with 26 or 27 ſhips, with a large ſupply of proviſions, and a great ſum of money. He is expected at Conſtantinople; and we are aſſured that the affairs of Egypt are ſettled in a manner very advantageous for the Porte.

Vienna, Nov. 28. Though the return of the Captain Pacha to Conſtantinople was announced with ſo much aſſurance, it is now formally contradicted by advices we have received, dated the 10th inſtant, and the falſe report attributed to a miſtake occaſioned by the arrival of a ſhip in the Canal from Rhodes, with a part of the equipage of that officer.

The report ſpread ſome time paſt, that the Imperial troops in Croatia and Eſclavonia had marched back again 16 leagues, is entirely falſe, and only founded on an order given to a regiment of cavalry to change their poſition for the conveniency of foraging, and to make room for a regiment of infantry; the army, far from going back, is always advancing, and the preparations continued with the ſame activity. As ſome detachments of Chaſſeurs from Tyrol are arrived here, we imagine they will be employed againſt the Turks. But the opinions concerning the utility of them differ. Some experienced officers maintain (how far they may be right we do not know) that they are of very little, if any.

Vienna, Dec. 5. In conſequence of the certain intelligence received yeſterday, from the Commander in Chief of Sclavonia, that a body of 20,000 Turks had advanced from Bulgaria into Servia, (evidently becauſe the Porte had taken offence at the great number of Auſtrian troops upon the frontiers, and entertained ſerious apprehenſions of being ſurpriſed) orders have been given to cover Belgrade and Widin. For this purpoſe, and to prevent other dangers, a great part of the infantry cantoned between Peterwaradin and Hiock, is to be extended to the environs of Semlin and Mitrowies, and even to the very confines of the empire, which are at preſent in a great meaſure deſtitute of troops. The cavalry, on the contrary, cantoned hitherto in the circle of Baco, where they began to be in great want of forage, and about to be drawn off towards Koſkemmet and Bude.

By letters from Conſtantinople we learn, that the Grand Signior is highly incenſed at the Pacha of Oczakow, in conſequence of the injudicious and unſucceſsful meaſures he has adopted for the reduction of the fortreſs of Kinburn. It is even added, that he is recalled, and that the loſs of his head will be the puniſhment for his fatal miſcarriages before Kinburn. After all, however, the predominant report is, that the Grand Vizir (who has not yet totally loſt the favour of the Sultan) has had the addreſs ſo far to mitigate matters, as to allow him a farther ſpecified time for obtaining poſſeſſion of the keys of that important garriſon; in failure of which he has nothing to expect but to be ſtrangled.

Vienna, Dec. 7. Couriers are perpetually paſſing between this capital and Paris. By the laſt of theſe, the Marquis de Noailles received orders to repair to Berlin on a commiſſion of very particular conſequence to both the Court of Berlin and Court of Verſailles. The particulars of the negociation alluded to have not yet tranſpired; but our moſt intelligent politicians are of opinion, that the Marquis, before his return, will proceed to Verſailles, in order to obtain freſh inſtructions relative to the propoſed plan of accommodation between Ruſſia and the Porte, and to inform the French Miniſtry, *viva voce*, what his idea is of the preſent diſpoſitions of the Emperor; who certainly, notwithſtanding all his warlike preparations, wiſhes for peace with the Turks, if it be true, as reported, that, on being told by the Marquis de Noailles of the late Convention between England and France, he ſaid, "With all my heart would I form a ſimilar Convention with the Turks, were the Empreſs, whom I would wiſh to ſee previouſly appeaſed, included in it;—as for my own part, I ſhould have no objection to a reconciliation with the Porte."

Peterſburgh, Nov. 27. The winter has ſhewn itſelf in all its rigours, although rather late this year. The Neva began to freeze on the 23d inſtant. On the 25th, the whole river was frozen, after having been navigable this year 215 days, a longer period than we remember in any former year.

Bruſſels, Dec. 6. We learn that a number of Dutch fugitive patriots here have addreſſed Mr Hop, their High Mightineſſes's Miniſter at this Court, informing him that they deſire to return to their country, but have no money to defray their expences home, and requeſt him to furniſh them with ſome. Mr Hop having informed their High Mightineſſes of it, and deſired permiſſion to furniſh them with money, their High Mightineſſes have ordered the ſums he ſhall lay out for that purpoſe to be repaid him.

Bois le Duc, Dec. 13. Some days ſince two perſons were ſeverely puniſhed, namely a man was hanged for plundering the houſes of ſome of the Regencies, and a woman whipped for aiding and abetting. Theſe puniſhments were inflicted in the moſt ſolemn manner; the garriſon were drawn up under arms, and the delinquents were guarded by a detachment of grenadiers with loaded firelocks, and two ſmall cannon were placed before the Stadthouſe. Every thing went off without the leaſt diſorder.

Hague, Dec. 16. Baron Vander Capellen, formerly Governor of Gorinchen, and as ſuch made priſoner by the Pruſſians, and confined by the King's orders at Weſel, died lately at Utrecht, ſince his diſcharge from confinement.

The States General have granted to all the commanders, officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers of the battalion of Orange Naſſau, half a month's pay by way of recompenſe for the ſervices they have rendered in diſarming the mutinous garriſon of Bois le Duc.

Hague, Dec. 19. Their High Mightineſſes have unanimouſly reſolved to enter into an alliance of the defenſive kind with the Courts of Berlin and London; Mr le Baron de Rhede, the Envoy at Berlin, is charged with the negociation at his Court; with Sir James Harris, the Britiſh Envoy concluded dinary at this place. And this morning Sir James was cloſeted with the Deputies of the States General, to agree on this buſineſs.

Paris, Dec. 20. His Majeſty's diſorder has declared itſelf. It is a kind of eryſipelous humour flying about his face, but very much abated at preſent.

The Dukes and Peers of France, who had received an order from his Majeſty not to aſſemble with the Parliament of Paris, preſented a memorial to the King the beginning of this month, and claimed the privilege of aſſembling whenever they pleaſed, which had been granted them by different monarchs, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1758. The memorial was ſigned by the following noblemen: The Archbiſhop of Paris, as Duke of St Cloud; and the Biſhop Count of Beauvais: The Dukes of Sally, Luynes, Briſac, Tronſal, Mortemart, Noailles, d'Aumont, Charoſt, Harcourt, Fitzjames, Villars, Brancas, Aiguillon, Duras, Praſlin, and Rochefoucault. His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to permit them to aſſemble on the 7th inſt. and on the 8th, Parliament, with all the Chambers, ſent to Verſailles the repreſentations inſerted formerly.

To which his Majeſty returned for anſwer,

"I ſhall let my Parliament know my intentions."

On the 10th the following were the reſolutions regiſtered by Parliament. All the Chambers, with the Princes and Peers aſſembled.

"The Court is prorogued to next Friday the 14th inſtant; and in the interim, our Chief Preſident will not ceaſe to employ his good offices with his Majeſty."

Subſtance of the King's anſwer to the remonſtrances of his Parliament of Bourdeaux.

The ſubjects of their remonſtrances were three; the firſt, the preſent ſituation of the finances, and the motives that induced the Aſſembly of Notables. The ſecond, a long diſcuſſion on the eſtabliſhed merit of the Provincial Aſſemblies. The third, a heavy complaint on their being removed to Libourne. To the firſt, his Majeſty anſwers, by reprimanding the members of that Parliament for having expoſed the ſituation of the State, given a falſe account of the revenues and expences of the kingdom, and publiſhed erroneous papers never authenticated by the Miniſtry. He blames them for their entering *mal a propos* into compariſons between the different miniſters employed by his Majeſty, and wonders how they dare call his word in queſtion about the propoſed economical retrenchments, which will certainly amount to fifty millions in the courſe of next year. He inſiſts on their never entering any of their unſeaſonable remarks in their Parliamentary reſolutions for the future, and paſſes to examine the utility of national aſſemblies. His Majeſty remarks, that it was the unanimous wiſh of the nation to have them formed, and that they would amply anſwer the purpoſe till the General Aſſembly of the States, which ſhould certainly take place in 1791 at the lateſt.—He maintains, that their late Arrete is an attempt equally contrary to the public good, to the reſpect due to Majeſty, and to that obedience which the Sovereign expects from his tribunals. He farther remarks, that when the French Monarchs eſtabliſhed Parliaments, their intention was to create officers charged with the diſtribution of juſtice, and the preſervation of the laws, but never to form in their kingdom a power that might rival the Royal authority. To the third article, where Parliament complain of their being transferred to Linbourne, his Majeſty anſwers, by giving indiſputable proofs, that the States of Guienne, when Parliament was reeſtabliſhed at Bourdeaux, in Louis XIVth's time, ſubſcribed to the words written in the letters patent, that the reſidence of the members ſhould be at Bourdeaux *as long as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty, Quamdiu mihræ placuerit voluntati.* He obſerves, that the letters which conveyed the Court of Parliament to Linbourne were open and public, though thoſe that concerned their perſons were under ſeal (*Lettres de Cachet,*) His Majeſty concludes by telling them, that it is their fault if the inhabitants under their juriſdiction obtain no juſtice in criminal or civil affairs, as their Court refuſed to act in their magiſterial capacity; he admoniſhes them to return to their duty, and to deſerve, by their good behaviour, as faithful Magiſtrates and ſubjects, his Majeſty's paternal affection.

Les Rivaux, a new Comedy in five acts, and in verſe, tranſlated from Sheridan's play The Rivals, was attempted at the French theatre on Tueſday laſt, but interrupted at the end of the ſecond act. Never was ſuch an uproar in any play-houſe before. The French are really more tenacious to obtain their point, than the Engliſh themſelves. It was hard for the author to ſee the public condemn a piece before they could actually enter into the plot, and he muſt certainly curſe his ill ſtars for having choſen an Engliſh ſubject that has thus alarmed an impatient people.

LONDON, —— *Dec.* 25.

The King continues at Windſor the whole of the preſent week, on which account there will be no levee, nor any other public buſineſs at St James's.

The Ode for the New Year will be rehearſed at Hickford's room on Monday next, previous to the performance before his Majeſty at St James's, on Thurſday the 3d of January, the drawing-room being put off to that day.

A packet was received from Ireland, by yeſterday's Waterford mail, from Prince William Henry, directed to the King. It was delivered at St James's, and from thence was carried by one of the meſſengers in waiting to his Majeſty at Windſor.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has ordered 200 l. to be given away in ſmall donations to the poor, in the neighbourhood of Whitehall; all particular preference is ordered to the widows and orphans of poor ſoldiers.

The Prince of Wales's Lodge at the Thatched Houſe, St James's ſtreet, have juſt obtained their conſtitution from the Grand Lodge, and will commence the new year with the unanimity and brotherly love of men embarked in one common cauſe. "Zeal for the Prince whoſe name they bear, and are compoſed of Maſons, who are honoured with appointments under his Royal Highneſs, and are diſtinguiſhed from other Maſons, by wearing always a gold medal, as an emblem of their attachment to, and dependance on, him.

The medal has a plume of feathers on one ſide, ſurrounded with the Garter—enamelled; and on the reverſe—"*Ich Dien.*"

Colonel Hulſe is the firſt Maſter—the Hon. Colonel Stanhope, and Colonel Lake, Wardens; and the Rev. William Peters, Secretary.

We hear that great preparations are making at Wooburn Abbey, the ſeat of the Duke of Bedford, for the reception of the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, who intend honouring his Grace with a viſit during the holidays.

Wooburn has been ſo many years without a reſident maſter, that the once ſplendid walls of that venerable manſion will again diſplay the ancient pride and hoſpitality of the illuſtrious houſe of Ruſſell, during the approaching feſtival.

Among other noble viſitants expected at Wooburn Abbey, are the Duke of Queenſberry, Marquis of Blandford, (ſon of the Duke of Marlborough) Lord Maynard, Col. Keppel, Mr Rigby, Mr Fox, Col. Fitzpatrick, &c.

The Duke of Bedford's hoſpitality is not meant to be confined to thoſe alone who move in the circles of the great, it being his Grace's benevolent intention to diffuſe the bleſſings of feſtivity among all the neighbouring poor.

The Ducheſs of Gordon and Lady Charlotte, ſat off on Saturday, on a viſit to the Earl and Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, at their ſeat in Northamptonſhire, where it ſeems there is to be a ſelect party of nobility to ſpend the Chriſtmas. Mr Pitt repairs thither, after having paid his viſits in the weſt of England, attracted, if fame may for once be believed, by the ſuperior charms of the lovely Charlotte.

Count Welderen, who is coming as Ambaſſador from the States of Holland to our Court, is, and always has been, the avowed ſupporter of the Prince of Orange, and is therefore, in the preſent ſituation of things, a very proper ſucceſſor to the Baron. The Count formerly reſided ſome years in this country in the ſame capacity, and which ſituation he filled much to the credit of himſelf.

The ſpirited proceedings in France (ſays a correſpondent, not long ſince arrived from the capital of that kingdom) are ſpreading too rapidly to produce all the good that may be otherwiſe expected from them. Sudden changes of manners and principles are never long lived; they are generally formed by a *few*, without conſulting the difficulty of eradicating at once the fixed habits and long prejudices of the *many*. Political changes ſhould therefore be made progreſſively, to give people time to compare the benefits derived from them; and even if there ſhould be no benefits, the injuries will be leſs ſenſibly experienced.

Reaſoning on the above ground the probability is, that the unuſual ſtrides towards liberty taken by the Parliaments, particularly that of Bourdeaux, will draw an ariſtocratic ſtrength round the King ſufficient to check the deſigns of the people; and perhaps the people themſelves (particularly thoſe of property) fearing things puſhed too far may produce a revolution, will be glad to ſide with the King to prevent it.

Kingdoms, like individuals, often loſe their character from being too *cunning*. France is beginning to experience this; fomenting commotions in other States, and making treaties only for the purpoſes of deception, her character is developed in Europe; and hence ſhe will find it difficult to form freſh alliances, whilſt a decay of public credit, and an increaſe of public ſpirit amongſt her own ſubjects, may create a revolution *in the laſt place* that ſhe would wiſh it.

The troubles in the Auſtrian Netherlands ſeem to be very far from ſettled; for in conſequence of the States of Brabant having written a letter to the Council of Brabant, dated the 3d inſtant, "thanking them for the part they had taken in the late troubles, and requeſting their aſſiſtance in future," the new Governor General, Count de Trautſmandorff, wrote a letter to the latter (a copy of which he ſent to the States,) wherein he expreſsly interdicts them from having any correſpondence whatever with the States, or communicating to them any orders they receive from the Emperor (whom he calls their ſole maſter,) in which they may conceive any thing to be againſt the laws of the *Joyeuſe Entrée*; but that they will make their repreſentations to the Government; and particularly that they will not anſwer the ſaid firſt mentioned letter of the States: and if they have already come to any reſolution reſpecting it, to ſend him a copy."

A report prevails that the Emperor is by no means willing to enter into the war with the Turks to the extent that the Empreſs deſires. He refuſes to engage as a principal, and wiſhes only to furniſh a certain body of troops as her ally. Various reaſons contribute to this backwardneſs, among which his want of money is the principal.

The ſeveral titles of the Emperor of Germany not being generally known, our readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee the following liſt of them, which is authentic:—

Joſeph, by the grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, always auguſt; King of Germany, of Jeruſalem, of Hungary, of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, of Sclavonia, of Galicz, and of Lodomeria; Archduke of Auſtria; Duke of Burgundy and Loraine, of Lotier, of Brabant, of Limbourg, of Luxembourg, of Guelderland, of Stiria, of Carinthia, and of Carniola; Grand Duke of Tuſcany; Grand Prince of Tranſylvania; Marquis of Moravia; Duke of Wittemberg, of High and Low Sileſia, of Milan, of Mantua, of Parma and Placentia, of Guaſtalla, of Olviecz, of Zator, of Calabria, of Bar, of Monferrat, and Teſchen; Prince of Suabia and Charleville; Count of Hadſbourg, of Goricia and Gradiſca; Marquis of the Holy Roman Empire, of Bourgoira, of High and Low Luſatia, of Pont a Mouſſon, and of Nomeny; Landgrave of Alſatia; Count of Provence, of Vaudemont, of Blamount, of Zutphen, of Saarwerden, of Salm, and of Falkenſtein; Lord of the March of Sclavonia, of Port Naon, of Salines and Malines—In all Fifty Nine Titles!

A meſſenger has been recently diſpatched from the Treaſury overland to India, which is the firſt inſtance ever known of a Treaſury meſſenger being ſent ſo great a diſtance from this country.

On Friday laſt came on at Ripon, in Yorkſhire, the election for a Member for that borough, when the Right Hon. Sir John Goodrick, Bart. one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, was elected, in the room of the Hon. Frederic Robinſon, who has accepted of a penſion.

There was perhaps as much ſnow fell on Sunday evening, as was ever remembered in this metropolis in ſo ſhort a period as ſix or eight hours. In ſome of the narrow ſtreets at day-break, it lay upwards of three feet deep.

The roads are already ſo bad in many parts of the kingdom, that the mail and other ſtage coaches have not arrived in town for ſeveral hours after their uſual time; but the mails, with all that attention which diſtinguiſhes the preſent conduct of the Poſt-office, have been forwarded on horſeback, and the letters were delivered with very little variation from the accuſtomed hour.

A writer in an American periodical publication on the ſubject of matrimony, very gravely propoſes the following regulations for the fair ſex to the conſideration of the Legiſlature:

That no girl, from the age of nine years until the age of twenty, ſhould wear either ſhift or cap that ſhe did not make or help to make herſelf.

That from the ſame period they ſhould neither eat of pudding or pye until they could completely make both well, or at leaſt one of them.

That they ſhould never handle a card until twenty years of age.

That upon its appearing that any young lady is thus educated, and really miſtreſs of theſe ſeverally ſpecified qualifications, ſhe ſhall be conſidered as adequate to a five hundred pound fortune. He concludes with giving it as his opinion, that if the ſcheme were purſued five years under the expreſs ſanction of the Legiſlature, there would in the United States be fifty marriages where there is now but one.

MR HASTINGS.

On the ſubject of the approaching trial in Weſtminſter Hall, very ſerious apprehenſions are entertained by the Members of both Houſes. The fatigue will be uncommonly ſevere.

In the firſt place, the Houſe of Commons muſt meet every morning at ten o'clock to form themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, and adjourn to the Hall. Forty Members muſt therefore go down every morning; and as Miniſters have kept themſelves aloof, the whole of this duty will lie with the Members on the other ſide of the Houſe.

The Members of the Houſe of Lords will be kept in town by an order, and is a queſtion, whether acting in the character of Judges, any Peer, who once takes his ſeat, will be ſuffered to abſent him-

self though the whole trial, unless prevented by positive illness, of which proof must be exhibited.

Again it is certain, that in the hope of wearying out their Lordships, or of defeating the great object of the prosecution, quibbling objections to the quality of the evidence will be constantly assumed; and upon each question the Lords must retire to their own House, and after a debate, instead of a division, the opinion of the House must be taken by calling over the rolls of the Peers.

Under these embarrassments, and subject as it is to a variety of unforeseen delays, it certainly is not too much to say, that the trial will endure six weeks, or two months.

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY.

His trial will be ready to come on immediately after that of Mr Hastings, unless he should by a seasonable retreat to the Continent, make it unnecessary. Parliament did not act in his case with its accustomed providence. Having solemnly pronounced him a culprit, they should have locked up his property. He has alienated every shilling that was tangible.

Sir Elijah now talks, however, in the language of an attorney, of *justifying* to the action. He has the opinion of the Attorney-General on the charge of accepting a place, and the Minister has thrown out an ominous conjecture on the subject of Nunduconiar.

The land forces going out in the Sheerness and Endymion men of war, are intended as reinforcements to the military establishment in the Island of Jamaica.

If Mr Burke's assertion is true, "that Great Britain and Russia united would be a match for the world," the answer given by the Imperial Catharine to the proposals from France, seems to promise that such a union is not far distant. If both countries consider their own interests, it is not far distant, and no doubt can be entertained but that the interests of both countries are considered, when it is remembered what the present Empress has gained for Russia, and what the British Administration have gained for Great Britain.

It is generally believed, that the person who informed Government where Lord G. G———n retired, is a Jew. A gentleman communicated to a friend of his Lordship's, that the Jew had enquired of him, about a month ago, what reward would be given if he was to betray the place of his Lordship's abode to the officers of justice?

The Duke of Orleans is not yet recalled from his banishment, but the Parliament are preparing a remonstrance to the Grand Monarque in his favour, which, it is thought, will speedily effect it. The firmness and language of the Parliament of France, merits the commendation of all the friends of freedom.

It must be some gratification to national vanity, to observe, that in all the French Journals and Reviews, praise is no where more liberally bestowed, than when the subject happens to turn on the excellence of the writers of our own country. Even English authors never bestowed warmer eulogiums than those publications have, on the illustrious names of Bacon, Locke, and Johnson. Dr Priestley likewise, and the Bishop of Llandaff came in for a considerable share of merited panegyric.

Anecdote of the present Bishop of Llandaff.—This truly primitive prelate, the goodness of whose heart is only equalled by the clearness of his head, in the course of one of his pastoral visits, happening to meet a little boy, the son of a curate in his diocese, who had passed through the humble but necessitous duties of his office with great esteem, but who had the misfortune to be a *little* encumbered with a wife and ten children, his Lordship immediately alighted, and seized the opportunity of conveying his benevolence unknown, which he did by pinning up ten guineas in the little boy's bib, and dispatching him home with all imaginable speed; it was some years after before the generous donor could be traced.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Dec. 1.

"Sir Robert Liston, the English Charge des Affaires, having demanded, by order of his Court, the reason of the naval armaments going on in the ports of this kingdom; and having received the most explicit answer, has dispatched a messenger home with the satisfactory explanation. Our fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, as well as other places, are now reduced to their winter establishment."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Dec. 10.

"A few days ago the Chancellor of Brabant, in his way to meet the States thereof, in order to make the usual demands as his Imperial Majesty's Commissary, was hissed and hooted at in a most indecent manner from the flair-cases and other avenues that lead to the Town Hall. In consequence of this daring outrage, the very essence of *licentiousness* in men who are bawling for *liberty*, the Comte de Trautmansdorf has made a formal complaint to the States, who, incensed at the insult, have since, under the authority of the Sovereign Council, published an ordinance inflicting the most rigid punishment on all persons who shall again presume to hiss, hoot at, or otherwise molest any of the servants of the Imperial Crown, while lawfully employed in the discharge of their public functions. This measure seems to have produced the desired effect; for already the most turbulent of our political zealots, far from being disposed to hiss or hoot, seem almost afraid to *speak*."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 13.

"France is about to see—what France never saw before, nor Holland ever expected to witness—a colony of *heretic*, but *patriotic* Dutchmen established in a Roman Catholic country. The measure, however, has justice, as well as policy, for its basis. The industry of the Dutch is famous even to a proverb; and, setting every other object aside, ample employment will they find for that industry in the promotion of our fisheries, and in the advancement of our marine. At present, the only point in agitation is, *Where* shall they be established? The environs of Cherburgh have been repeatedly proposed; as have also those of St Valery, and of Crotay on the banks of the river Somme. To all appearance, however, Crotay will be the spot, the whole district which being the property of the Count d'Artois which he has generously offered as a asylum to the distressed Hollanders."

No business done this day at 'Change.
WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 24. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

On the 27th current, died at his seat at Dupplin, the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Kinnoull, &c. in the 78th year of his age. His Lordship was endowed with every public and private virtue. In every period of his life he was most highly respected and beloved;—and his death is justly regretted and lamented by his family, his friends, and his country.—His Lordship was a British Peer by the title of Lord Hay, Baron Hay of Podwarden. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by Robert, now Earl of Kinnoull, eldest son of his Lordship's brother, Robert, late Lord Archbishop of York.

On Thursday last died, the Most Noble Jean, Marchioness of Lothian, at Lothian House.

Mrs Margaret Marjoribanks, wife of Mr James Scott clerk to the signet, died here on Thursday last.

On Sunday last, died here Mr William Reoch late cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.

Died, in September last, at Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, Dr Andrew Greig.

On Friday last, died at Kilmarnock, Mrs Mary Hunter, widow of the deceased Mr Andrew Harvie, merchant in Glasgow.

Last week, died at Lochwinnoch, the Rev. Mr John Cooper, minister of that parish.

On Thursday the 27th instant, was married, John Hunter, Esq; his Majesty's Consul for Seville and St Lucar, to Miss Margaret Congalton, eldest daughter of Dr Charles Congalton, physician here.

On Monday last, was married at Glasgow, Mr Selby Hog, manufacturer, to Miss Katharine Robb, daughter of the deceased Mr David Robb, merchant.

On the 20th instant, Lieutenant Greig, of the Royal Navy, was married to Miss Lilias Buchanan of Campbeltown

A Danish East Indiaman from Bengal has come up to Limekilns roads in distress.

A gentleman well versant in the Russia trade has been making a calculation of the value of the cargoes of the 24 British ships frozen in at Cronstadt, and makes the amount to above 200,000 l.

Thursday evening, a fine gentle thaw took place here, which continued, without any rain, the whole of that night, and yesterday, by which means a vast quantity of snow has been melted, and the roads rendered very deep. As a strong proof of this, it may be mentioned, that the mail Coach, which should have arrived here on Thursday morning, did not get in till a little before three in the afternoon. Yesterday's mail was still longer detained by the badness of the roads, it being near nine o'clock at night before it arrived, though two additional horses were put to the coach for some stages. It may, however, be said, in support of Mr Palmer's plan, that had the former method of conveying the mail now been in use, if we had got an arrival at all this week, it would have been at least a day or two after it fell due. So very punctual, indeed, have been the arrivals since the Mail Coach was established, that, except in such cases as the present, where the roads have been rendered almost impassable, scarce a single instance can be mentioned where the mail has not arrived in proper time to answer every purpose of the merchant and manufacturer.

Since last night, the frost has again set in; but the preceding thaw will soon prove of great advantage to travellers, by opening the roads.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, a house at the bottom of the Royal Exchange was attempted to be broke into by two fellows. They first knocked at the door, and were called to by the servant to know what they wanted, but they returned no answer; and the maid, very properly, declined opening the door. Soon after, they came back again, and resumed their knocking; upon which the maid awaked her master, who went to the door, and likewise demanded their business, but without receiving any answer. A third time they renewed their knocking, but no notice was taken of it. After this, the master was alarmed by a noise at his room-window, which is only about eight or ten feet from the ground; and having again got out of bed, and gone towards the place from whence the noise proceeded, he was a good deal surprised to find one of the fellows sitting upon the sole of the window, and endeavouring to force up the sash. He had even the temerity to aim a blow at the master of the house, by which he broke a pane of glass, and cut his hand. The master, in his defence, took a stick, with which he gave him a push on the breast, which brought him to the ground. The culprits then thought proper to decamp. It is supposed the fellow had got up to the window, by mounting upon the shoulders of his companion.

Thursday last, two other Journeymen Weavers were committed to the House of Correction to hard labour, by sentence of the Justices of Peace, and upon their own declarations, for taking in work from different masters, and neglecting to execute the same conform to agreement.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 24.

"Yesterday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, went in state to St Werburgh's Church, and after divine service, his Excellency received the sacrament, in order to qualify himself on his taking upon him the government of this kingdom.

"Letters it is reported have arrived in town, by a special messenger, from his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, in which he is pleased to promise a visit shortly to the metropolis. Before he gave an answer, he waited for the Royal opinion upon the propriety of such a proceeding, which, it is said, was favourable to it.

"Though the above circumstance is not generally known, it is considered for by all ranks of people, there is, by no means, a certainty of it. That his Royal Highness dispatched letters to town is certain, but we have not been able to ascertain the tendency of their contents.—The report says, his Royal Highness has promised to visit the metropolis—another that after some compliments to the loyalty of the inhabitants, and thanks for their attachment to the Royal family, he politely excuses himself by alledging that the attention he owes to the duties of his station, will not permit him to gratify himself with the flattering invitation.

"A smart frost set in this morning, about four o'clock, accompanied with a little snow. It promises to continue for a considerable time, and will do away the fears of those wise, talkative, domestic people, who apprehend so many fatal effects from a *green* Christmas."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 30th regiment, dated Dominica, Nov. 28.

"The officers and men who were wounded and bruised by the fall of the barracks, at the late hurricane, are all recovered. The effects of it were very dreadful. A large wooden block-house was carried way a considerable distance. One of our serjeants was rolled down an almost perpendicular mountain, from Mount Bruce, a precipice of 150 yards, without sustaining any hurt. The regiment is at present quartered at Rouseau. New barracks are building for us at Mount Bruce, under the direction of Major Fraser, which, we hope, will be of such a construction, and in such a situation as will be a proof against the effects of future hurricanes.

"By accounts from the other islands, both British and French, the late hurricanes have not reached them."

By accounts from the West Indies, dated the 30th of October, we hear that they had heard in the British Islands of the prospect of a war betwixt Great Britain and France, and were putting themselves in a proper state of defence.

Dr KATTERFELTO informs the Nobility, and Public in general, That, as his New Grand Medley Exhibition has given the highest satisfaction every night this week to many of the first Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh; he therefore thinks it his duty to continue the same Medley Exhibition for a few nights longer, as it has met with the most unbounded applause:—But he could wish, that the Ladies particularly would send their servants at six o'clock, to keep their seats, as the Performance begins at seven precisely, particularly for this evening and next Monday night, when he will discover and shew many of his occult secrets, and several of his surprising deceptions. His Exhibition-room is now in Craig's Close, next the Exchange, High Street, Edinburgh. Admittance to the Mechanical Exhibition at twelve o'clock and at night. Front seats, 2 s.; back seats, 1 s. The Solar Microscope will be exhibited every clear day from eleven till two:—and Phosphorus of any sort may be had of him.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE Noise, the licentiousness and riot, which constantly prevails on the streets of this city, at the close of the old, and the introduction of the new year, have been often complained of. But they have escaped with private grumblings, and perhaps now and then a serious animadversion in the newspapers. Why do not the Magistrates take up the cudgels, and command order and sobriety at a time which has been so remarkable for disturbance? The time has been when no man was suffered to be seen out of doors, under cloud of night, except on very urgent occasions indeed. By the ancient borough-laws, made in the reign of David I. chap. 118. it is enacted, "That it is not leisome to travel in "time of nicht, without lawfull witnes, except he "be a man of gude fame, or for thir causes (or o-"ther necessare causes) that is, *to bring ane priest "to ane sick man, or to carie corns to the mylne, or "to return therefra, or for gudes latlie stoln or tint.*" And, in chap. 122. it is declared, That "giff anie "man is disobedient, or rebel within burgh against "the communitie of the burgh, *his house sall be "cassin down to the earth, and he sall be banished "forth of the burgh.*" These laws are submitted to the consideration of modern Magistrates. Perhaps they may be improved upon, or perhaps they may lead to some regulation equally effectual, and more conformable to the present state of the public police.

Edin. Dec. 29. 1787. W.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I Observe in your Mercury, a paper, dated the 22d curt. on looking at which with an unattentive eye, and without reflection, Mr *Nerva's* plan may appear just and reasonable; but when carefully looked into, it appears inconsistent with reason, improbable, impossible. When impossibilities are proposed, it is impossible that such propositions can take place. *Nerva* should have made himself master of his subject before telling the public, that the legislature of Britain, wise in other particulars, were faulty in not erecting India into a government similar to our own.

Let us see, in the first place, what sort of Commons could be found in India? The natives surely. What sort of men are these natives? They are cowardly, ignorant, and servile. The House of Commons then would there shudder at the nod of the Viceroy, be unskilled in the management of business, and subject to cringe to every man in power. The Lords again, accustomed to rule, would still attempt it; and the Viceroy, by their assistance, if at all ambitious, might shake off our yoke, and set Britain at defiance. Witness what Ireland, so near us, would not have done, had we thewartd the wishes she so lately expressed.

But to make it clear with what superficiality *Nerva* investigates the subject, we have only to attend to the first sentence of his paper, when he speaks of the government of the American Colonies; from which it would appear, that if an Asiatic mind could be biassed by a love of freedom, as the American Colonists were, that they, in a short time, when assembled, and debating with all that liberty of sentiment which characterises our constitution, would soon perceive their want of privilege, and their neighbourhood to slavery; and then, with universal consent, as the Americans did, they would expell us from their country, and jeeringly tell us, we had given them the stick to break our heads withall.

Then would the gold of Indostan no longer enrich Britain—Luxury would leave the land—Manufactures would end—Distilleries and breweries would also go to annihilation—and honest poverty would again spread her unchearful wings far and near, over all the British empire.

I am, Sir,
Your constant Reader,
Edin. Dec. 28, 1787. TIRO.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Thursday,	*Dec.* 27.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	36	29.90
Friday,	—— 28.	8 ——	A. M.	37	30.0
		2 ——	P. M.	40	30.2
Saturday,	—— 29.	8 ——	A. M.	34	30.3

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 24.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. 75⅞ a ¾ a ⅞.	South Sea Stock, shut.
3 per cent. con. 76½ a 77.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New ditto, shut.
4 per cent. con. 94¾ a 95.	3 per cent. 1751, shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut.	New Navy and Victualling
Long Ann. 22⅜	Bills, 2½ per cent. dift.
Ditto Short 1777, —	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 13⅜.	Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 12 s.
India Stock, shut	6 d.
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Scrip. 3 per cent.

DECEMBER 28. 1787.

GATESHEAD SOCIETY.

Established for the Prosecution of Felonies in the County of Durham.

STOLEN from and out of a Field at Saltwellside, near Gateshead-fell, in the County of Durham, in the night between the 20th and 21st inst.

A CHESNUT MARE, the property of Joseph Henderson, near fifteen hands high, nine years old, has the appearance of spavin on the far hind leg, has some white hairs on the near buttock, has had her tail nicked, and carries it badly.—Had when taken away, a remarkable rough spreading mane, with a bushy switch tail, her face mixed with white hairs from the brow to the nose, without any ratch or star; also, a white spot, occasioned by the saddle, on the near side, pretty near the shoulder.

N. B. Her shoes are marked W. and one of them has ten or eleven nails in it. She is apparently with foal.

The said Society do hereby offer a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, to any person or persons who shall inform and give evidence against the party or parties guilty of stealing the said Mare; to be paid upon conviction, by Mr William Methuen, Treasurer of the said Society.—Likewise TWO GUINEAS reward, to be paid by the said Joseph Henderson, on conviction, as aforesaid.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

For a year or shorter period, as may be agreed upon,

A House in the Canongate, opposite to Queensberry House, with Coach House, Stables, Laundry, &c. fit to accommodate a genteel family.

For particulars apply to Mr Lamb, upholsterer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM GARDNER, Merchant in Drymen.

THAT by authority of Lord Stonefield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, another meeting of the said William Gardner's creditors is appointed to be held in the house of Robert Paterson, vintner, Argyle Street, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 9th day of January next 1788, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for the purpose of chusing an interim factor on the sequestrated estate of the said William Gardner, when it is requested the creditors will attend with their grounds of debt and oaths on the verity thereof, in terms of the statute.

LAURIESTON PLACE.

TO be FEUED at Lauriestion, Edinburgh, SIX SCOTCH ACRES of GROUND *for Building on*, the whole being laid out according to a Plan.—The buildings, when complete, will form an elegant oblong Square, to be called

LAURIESTON PLACE.

Each house will have besides a sufficient quantity of back ground for garden and offices.

The situation is well known to be remarkably warm and dry, having a gentle declivity to the south, and commanding views both extensive and delightful. It is much nearer to the Cross, to the Parliament-house, to the Exchequer, to the Boards of Custom and Excise, to the Public Banks, to the General Post Office, to the University, High School, &c. &c. than the ground at present feuing out in the New Town; and there is now easy and commodious access to both towns by the South Bridge on the east and north, and the Lothian-road on the west. The old city-wall, which greatly retarded the buildings on the south side of the town, is now removed. A new and elegant road, 60 feet wide, is begun to be made from the Lothian road to Bristo Port, by Lauriestion; and at the foot of the ground there is an entry to the Meadow, one of the best public walks in the kingdom.

There is plenty of excellent water in the ground; and the feuers are entitled to have the town's water on the same terms with those in the new-extended royalty.

The inhabitants will be exempted from several taxes to which those of the royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subjected, such as Stent on Trade, Ministers Stipend, &c. which last burden alone is no less than *six per cent* upon the valued rent.

No premium or purchase-money will be demanded; nor will the payment of the feu-duties commence until the buildings are finished.

Apply to Mr Robertson, the Proprietor, at Lauriestion.

FOREST OF GLENARTNEY.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Friday the 8th day of February 1788, within the house of Archibald Buchanan vintner in Callender of Monteith, for one season, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That extensive well-known Grazing, called the FOREST of GLENARTNEY, lying within the parish of Comrie, and county of Perth. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day; and the articles of roup will be shown by David Robertson at Drummond castle, or by William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet.

Sale by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th of March 1788, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

Those parts of the Lands and Barony of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain, Newcraig, Pittinnys, Whitemyre,* and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the parish of Daviot, and shire of Aberdeen—These lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thousand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, besides moss, with which they are uncommonly well supplied. The present rent is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of a thriving plantation of near seven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and as much of the superiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaser to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan, and measurement, will be seen in the hands of John Macnab, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will also inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be shown by George Johnston, in Little Pittinnon.

SAILED FROM GREENOCK,
Dec. 26. Juno, Ritchie, for Jamaica, goods.
27. Grizel, Cochran, for Dundalk, ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,
Dec. 29. Three sloops with coals.

SAILED,
Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, goods.
Rainbow, Slater, for Lerwick, ditto.
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, for Perth, ditto.
Jean, Barr, for Alemouth, ditto.
Betsey, Robertson, for Berwick, ditto.
Lady Betty, Fotheringham, for Sealock, grain.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

5. Commerce of Newcastle, Manchester, from Memel, for Liverpool, with wood.
John of and from Memel, Johnston, for Liverpool, with wood.
Gustaff of and for Liverpool, Swanson, from Wyburgh, with deals.
Mary of Whitby, Lawson, from Ragow, for Liverpool, with wood.
Daphney of London, Millar, from Lewisar, for Liverpool, with hemp, iron, and deals.
Endeavour of and from Berwick, Wight, for the herring fishing.
6. Two Brothers of and for Shields, Stent, from Newry, in ballast.
Happy of and for Peterhead, Chambers, from Liverpool, with staves.
Rachel of Kincardine, Scotland, from Bristol, for Alloa, with clay.
Peggy of and for Torryburn, Hacket, from Newry, in ballast.
Peggy of Kincardine, Stewart, from Esdale, for Torryburn, with slates.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.
Dec. 24.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Per Quarter.				Beans,	25 to 28		0
Wheat,	39 to 47		0	Tick,	22 to 25		0
Barley,	22 to 25		0	Tares,	28 to 32		0
Rye,	25 to 26		6				
Oats,	13 to 19		0	Flour per Sack.			
Pale Malt,	31 to 33		6	First,	36 to 37		0
Amber ditto,	32 to 33		6	Second,	33 to 34		0
Pease,	34 to 36		0	Third,	22 to 27		0
Hog Pease,	26 to 27		0				

VILLA TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 29th day of January 1788, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and PARKS of GARDNER'S HALL, and DOWHILL, situate about half a mile to the westward of Edinburgh. The house is elegant for its size, and commands a fine prospect.—The offices are commodious, and consist of a stable, coach-house, hay-loft, and cow-house. There are two inclosures, consisting together of 5 Scots acres. Part of the ground is laid out in parterres, shrubbery, &c.——For particulars, enquire at Mr Hotchkis, writer, at Mr Tytler's, clerk to the signet, New-street, Canongate.

HOUSE IN PRINCE's STREET.
TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in Prince's Street, second door west from Frederick Street; it has been inhabited near two years, is neatly and substantially fitted up, and perfectly free from smoke; consists of fourteen fire rooms, including the dressing rooms, also kitchen, pantry, lumber garret, and closets, wine cellar with catacombs, and beer cellar within the house; four cellars and a water pipe in the front area; a back court 29 feet by 18, paved, with a pump well, ashes pit, and other conveniencies, and a communication to the Muse Lane, ten feet wide.

The drawing room is 25 feet by 18, twelve feet eight inches high; the parlour 19 feet 3 inches by 18, and a recess, eleven feet ten inches high; the back parlour and the bed rooms in proportion.

The house to be seen on Mondays, from one to three o'clock.——Apply to Mr Pirnie, Hanover-street.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

A Commodious and large HOUSE in

the town of Invereск, possessed by Samuel Charteris, Esq; with a good garden, two pidgeon-houses, and an inclosure in the fields of Inverask, and two stents in the common.

Note. The house has been very lately repaired, and elegantly fitted up.

For particulars, enquire at John Russel, clerk to the signet, Argyle-square, Edinburgh.

First Notice—Second Term.

IN the process of ranking and sale, William M'Farlane, merchant in Glasgow, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against WILLIAM STALKER of Inchnock, and his creditors, the Lord Elsgrove, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor, dated 1st December 1787, assigned the 20th of January next to the whole creditors of the bankrupt, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them against the bankrupt or his estate; and that for the SECOND TERM, with certification, as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER Clk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS and LEGATEES of the deceased Mrs JANE GORDON, (formerly FLETCHER,) Wife of Mr Lewis Gordon of Techmuirie.

A Meeting of Mr Gordon's Creditors being advertised to be held within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse at Edinburgh, on Wednesday 2d January next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of assenting or dissenting to the factor on Mr Gordon's sequestrated estate, entering into a submission of all differences subsisting between him and Mrs Gordon's Trustees, Creditors, and Legatees; her said creditors and legatees are therefore desired to meet for the like purpose, at the same place and hour. The whole of Mrs Gordon's heritable funds under the management of her trustees are now sold; and as the price thereof will be ready to be divided, whenever the disputes with Mr Gordon's creditors are adjusted, it is entreated that all her creditors and legatees, or their agents properly authorised, will attend the meeting, and bring exact states of their debts, with oaths on the verity thereof.

FOR KINGSTON—JAMAICA,
The New Sloop LEITH,
PETER ANGUS Master,
To sail the 1st of January.—Will take a few tons of goods on freight.
And for SAVANNAH-LA-MAR,
And MONTEGO BAY,
JAMAICA,
THE BRIG KATHARINE,
ANDREW MASON Master,

200 Tons burthen, is ready to take in goods, and will sail the 1st of February next.

For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald and Company, merchants, Leith.

☞ Genuine Old Jamaica Rum, or any quantity above two gallons;—and a large assortment of Jamaica Mahogany, to be sold as above.

FOR SALE,
A Commodious House on Nicolson's Street.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 16th day of January next, at six o'clock afternoon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

MR GIBB's HOUSE on that street, No. 169. consisting, on the first floor, Parlour and Kitchen, with Pantry and Wine Cellar; on three upper flats, a Dining Room, Drawing Room, four Bed Chambers, with two Bed Closets, Garrets, Closets, and other conveniencies. Adjoining to the house, there is a coal cellar, large stone cistern for water, and other offices; in the front a flower plot, which may be easily converted into a large and commodious shop; and behind, there is a piece of ground, on which might be erected a coach-house and stable, or other offices.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Moir, writer to the signet. The house to be seen every Tuesday and Friday before the roup, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses
TO LET.

TO be LET furnished immediately, That HOUSE in Reid's Court, Canongate, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Millar of Walkinshaw, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, seven bed-rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, cellars, and a number of other conveniencies.

Also, to Let immediately, or at Whitsunday next, unfurnished, That HOUSE in Reid's Court, being the Middle House in the back part of said Court, consisting of dining-room, drawing room, four bed-rooms, closet, kitchen, and pantry, besides an Attic storey, with a large garden behind.

For particulars, enquire at Bailie James Clephan, Canongate.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of Walter Ritchie, innkeeper in Peebles, *on Thursday the 15th day of January* 1788, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday next, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Parish of STOBO.

Farms.	*Present Possessors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0

Parish of NEWLANDS.

NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hill,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Park-place, Edinburgh; to whom such persons as incline to treat for Leases of these farms by private bargain, may give in proposals before the day of roup.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter, messenger in Peebles, baron-officer of the estate.

A Bleachfield for Sale.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Mrs Driver, vintner in Montrose, upon Thursday the 24th January, 1788, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

THE remainder of a lease of the BLEACHFIELD at Bervie, in the county of Kincardine, for 19 years after Whitsunday next, with the property of the Machinery and Utensils. The field consists of one acre and a quarter, and a boiling house with four boilers, caves, &c. a drying-house, 48 by 16, a mill house; and a lapping house, containing a cloth washing mill, a dry beating mill, and beating engine, all fitted up within these four years; besides many other articles necessary for bleaching. There is a spring of water conducted in pipes, which gives a constant supply of clear water on every emergency. There will be exposed at the same time, a Lease of the Haugh of Mill of Pitcarry, for 25 years after Whitsunday next, consisting of five acres adjoining to the field above mentioned; which together make a bleachfield of near seven acres, accommodated with a constant supply of water, sufficient to drive any machinery.

For particulars, apply to Thomas Stewart, Town-clerk of Montrose; and Henry Mill, bleacher at Bervie, will show the premisses all lawful days.

SALE OF LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 17th of January 1788, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of Kirkmichael

and GLENAE, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael, and the whole of these parts of the lands of DALRUSCAN, &c. upon the Kirkmichael side of the water of Ae, lying within the parish of Tinwald, all in the sheriffdom of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about L. 865 Sterling, besides which, the tenants of the greatest part of the estate are bound to pay the land-tax and other public burdens.

The lands consist of 2336 Scots, or 2968 English acres, of which about 1146 Scots acres are arable, and the remainder excellent pasture, greatest part of which might be made arable also. They lie within seven measured miles of Dumfries; the great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of them.—They are very compact, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime either from Dumfries or from the lime works of Closeburn.

There is a good mansion house, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office houses. There is also a good garden, with a large orchard well stocked. The woods of all kinds, both old and young, are in the most thriving condition; they are both of great extent and great value, and a considerable part of them may be immediately cut without injuring the place.

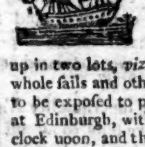
The whole lands hold of the Crown, and although it is proposed to reserve the superiority of Glenae, for which the purchaser is to pay a trifling feu-duty, still there will be a sufficient freehold qualification left.

The title-deeds are perfectly clear. The whole teinds are valued. The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael; and the teinds of these parts of the lands that lie in the parish of Tinwald are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, and current leases, with a plan and measurement of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c are also lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; and to them, or to the proprietor, or Mr John Hay accountant, Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

By authority of the Right Honourable the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland.



THAT upon Friday the 11th day of January 1788,
The BRIGANTINE called
The Bazil of Leith,

As she presently lies in the harbour of Port Seaton, formerly advertised to be set up in two lots, *viz.* The Hull at 49 l. 2 s. Sterling and the whole sails and other materials at 84 l. 7 s. 6 d. Sterling, is to be exposed to public roup and sale before the said Judge, at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, at twelve o'clock upon, and then to be set up at the restricted prices following, *viz.* The Hull of said Brigantine at 30 l. Sterling; and the sail other materials belonging thereto at 60 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of sale, and inventory of said Brigantine, are to be seen at the Admiralty Office; or in the hands of William Sprott, one of the Procurators before the said High Court, at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

STOLEN,
At or immediately after the Fire of Seggieden, near Perth, on Wednesday the 12th December inst.

THE following Articles which had been saved from the Fire:

From a Chest of Drawers, which was broke up—A POCKET BOOK, containing different Bills, Promissory Notes, and other papers, particularly,

A Promissory Note of Sir William Forbes and Company, of - -	L. 160	0	0
A Bank of England Note, - -	20	0	0
A Bank of England 50 l. Bill of -	50	0	0
A Royal Bank of Scotland Note for -	10	0	0

Several Guinea Notes of Sir William Forbes and Company, Perth, and Dundee Banks.

The Pocket Book is since found below some straw near the Chest of Drawers, tore up, and near it Two accepted Bills, a Perth Guinea Note, a piece of a Promissory Note, and a Guinea Note of Sir William Forbes and Company that had been in the pocket book.

A number of Childrens Clothes.

A Chest, containing the following articles, viz.
15 yards, six quarters broad, Indian Muslins.
A stript printed Cotton Night Gown.
A purple and white Cotton Gown and Petticoat.
A black Mode Cloak, with Lace.
A white flounced Cotton Petticoat.
Six Shifts.
20 pair Stockings.
6 Double Muslin Handkerchiefs.
5 Muslin Aprons.—5 Caps.
A Shawl sewed with worsted.
A white Silk Handkerchief, with Tartan border.
4 Night Caps.—A black new Mode Bonnet.
Two Muslin Caps, and Lappets, and Borders.
A scarlet Habit.—A pair of Shoes.
A Muslin Handkerchief.—Two Pockets.
A pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.
A blue Camble Mantle.

About 40 Dozen of Sherry, and other liquors.

A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be paid by Mr Robert Stewart, merchant in Perth, upon discovery of any person concerned in the above theft.

DESERTED,
28th November 1787, from a Recruiting Party of his Majesty's 70th Regiment at Edinburgh,

GEORGE ROSS, aged 25 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, swarthy complexion, brown eyes, short black hair cut in the military form; was born in the shire of Aberdeen, and is by trade a tailor.—Had on when he deserted, a short green coat and vest, leather breeches, and round hat.

Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in any goal or place of security in Great Britain, shall receive ONE GUINEA, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, on applying to Captain Bartlet at Edinburgh.

N. B. It is supposed said deserter has enlisted into some of the New Corps raising for India.

Woods in Argyle-shire.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Dalmalie in Glenorchy, on Friday the 14th March next, a considerable quantity of GROWING OAK, lying near Lochew, and on the banks of the water of Urchay.—The ground officer of Glenorchy will shew the woods; and for further particulars, application may be made to John Campbell of Lochend, at Ardmady by Inverary.—There are good roads from the woods to Inverary, and Lochew is within two miles of a navigable arm of the sea at Bunaw.

Sale of Lands in Libberton Parish.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of January 1788, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

LOT I. The Lands called PARK of BURNHEAD, with the teinds thereof, situated within about two miles of the city of Edinburgh, in the parish of Libberton, and shire of Edinburgh. These lands consist of about twenty acres, and the rent of them is 36 l. Sterling; they pay no public burdens, except cess for a valuation of 30 l. Scots. They are held feu of a subject superior for payment of one shilling Sterling of feu-duty. There is a good steading of farm houses on the lands, and they afford a fine situation for building. The purchaser may immediately obtain the natural possession of these lands.

The upset price of this lot is 800 l. Sterling.

LOT II. That piece of Ground called KIRKLANDS, with the teinds thereof, lying near Craigmillar, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, within the parish of Libberton and shire of Edinburgh, consisting of six acres or thereby, and presently possessed by John Baigrie, upon a lease current till Martinmas 1794, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Sterling, payable per advance.

The soil of this piece of ground is very good, and there are good houses upon it. It is liable in cess for a valuation of 10 l. Scots, but pays no other public burdens.

It is held feu of a subject superior for payment of a feu-duty of one shilling Sterling.

The upset price of this lot is 420 l. Sterling.

N. B. *If the Park of Burnhead, being lot 1st, should not sell, will be let for one or more years, as may be agreed upon.*

The leases, title-deeds, and articles of roup are in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the signet, who has power to sell by private bargain.

To the afflicted with Autumnal Complaints, proceeding from Obstructed Perspiration.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL

"One of the most valuable Medicinal Discoveries which time and even philosophy could ever boast of, *peculiarly efficacious* in relieving complaints of the *stomach* and *bowels*, so very prevalent at this season of the year, and which often prove *fatal* before assistance can be procured."

TO elucidate the salutary virtues and effects of this cordial in an advertisement would be unnecessary—Universal experience for twenty-five years has established its reputation and pre-eminence, on the positive testimony of thousands.—It gives immediate relief to those afflicted with excruciating *Pains in the Bowels*, and by a little perseverance in its use, totally removes the complaint.—In languid and nervous Debility it cherishes the animal spirits, and gives permanent vigour to the system.—In complaints of the Stomach it has its unparalleled virtues, by accelerating the process of digestion, correcting crudities, and speedily removing the Cholic and Flatulencies. The Rheumatism has given way to its powers; and in attacks of the Gout it has freed the patients in twelve hours, after every effort of the Faculty has been exerted in vain, and left them without hope of recovery. Vide *Treatise*, page 39 and 40.

☞ Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr M'Donald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Mortison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morferope, Berwick.

*** *The effects of this Cordial are further illustrated in a Treatise just published, price only 6 d. interspersed with a variety of select cases, &c.* sold by J. DONALDSON, of whom may be had the new invented Copperplate

POCKET BILL BOOKS,

For entering bills of Exchange, and Bank Notes, Price 5 s. each.

Ruthven Bleachfield and Oil Miln,
Near Perth, to be SOLD.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Thomas Marshall vintner in Perth, on Thursday the 10th day of January 1788, at four o'clock afternoon, The TACK of the said BLEACHFIELD, OIL MILN, and POLICY, with the Farm and whole Buildings, possessed by Messrs Mellis, Bariand, and Company, of which tack there are twenty-three years to run after Martinmas 1787, with the property of all the Machinery and Utensils for the Bleachfield and Oil Miln belonging to the Company, to be entered to immediately.

This Field is hard by the House of Huntingtower, about two miles from Perth, on a branch of the river Almond, affording an inexhaustible supply of water for the use of the Field, and for driving machinery of any weight, and has the command of a large spring, which always affords a plentiful supply of excellent water, which is conducted to the field in pipes. The Grounds of the Bleachfield and Farm consist of about fifty acres, all of which may be laid out and used for bleaching or printing grounds; and the greatest part thereof is already well laid out as a bleachfield, with proper canals for bleaching linens and thread, and has been successfully used for these purposes for several years. There are two Wash-Mills, six set of Beetles, two pair of Rubbing Boards, a Watering Machine, a large Drying House, and other proper buildings, machinery, and utensils for the bleaching business. The Oil Miln is in good repair, and in constant employment, and there are proper utensils for that business. There is a good new dwelling house fit to accommodate a genteel family, with proper offices for the farm, a good garden, &c. Robert Hepburn merchant in Perth, clerk to the Company, will give information as to all other particulars, and will show the premisses.

Houses and Lands in Perthshire
TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Davidson vintner in Muthil, on Friday 25th January 1788,

That large and convenient BREW SEAT, presently possessed by the said James Davidson, the proprietor, consisting of a large double commodious dwelling house, large kitchen, garden, a large new-built malt barn and kiln, brewhouse, a new built out-house, with commodious lofts for holding grain or malt, with good cellars, and a distillery house and oven. Also convenient stables and hay lofts, shades, corn barn, and stack-yard, containing about half an acre of ground, a park of four acres of land, in good heart, and well inclosed; and the purchaser can likewise have a subset for 28 years of twelve acres of land, well inclosed, and one crop only taken since the ground was limed and dunged.—There are several dwelling-houses which the proprietor has set, but which may be used for any purpose.

The premises are well situated on the great military road from Stirling to Crieff, in a pleasant well cultivated country. The proprietor carried on an extensive brewery, and supplied the country round with ale, and many of the public houses in the populous village of Crieff. He also distilled whisky, for which two branches there is every convenience necessary. A great part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hand, on proper security. Offers may be made, before the sale, to the proprietor in Muthil, or to James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, either of whom will conclude a private bargain. The title-deeds are perfectly clear.

If the premises are not sold, a good tenant will be acceptable, and may enter at Whitsunday next.

Sale of Superiorities in Dumfries-shire.

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d January 1788, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The following parts of the estate of HOLMAINS, (yet unsold) viz. The Superiority of the seven merk-land of Persbyhall called Craighouse-stead and Midgebrae, belonging in property to Joseph and ——— Richardson. The three-merk land of Lairdholm and Plewland-ash, which belonged to ——— Johnston, and which have been lately sold by judicial sale before the Court of Session, and are at present in non-entry, and a year's rent due from the vassal.—The forty-shilling land of Ramerscails, and forty-shilling land of Cocket-hill, belonging to Mr Mouney of Ramerscails.—And the 5½ merk-land of Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, which belonged to the late Mr Carruthers of Hardrigs, which last mentioned lands are also at present in non-entry.—To be exposed at 350 l.

All these lands are held by Mr Carruthers late of Holmains, of the Crown; they are rated in the Cess-books at 717 merks, and pay 1 l. 18 s. 7 d. 4-12ths Sterling yearly of feu-duty. Lairdholm and Plewland-ash, have as above mentioned, been sold by judicial sale, and an year's rent for the entry is due from the purchaser.—And the lands of Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfield, and Howthat, are also at present in non-entry, and a year's rent due from a part, if not from the whole.

William Campbell writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds and conditions of sale; and those who wish for further informations, may apply to Alexander Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh.

MOLLANCE.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of Mollance, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Crossmichael, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the Mains of Mollance, Ernanidy, and Flat Muir of Moat Park, Chapplerne, Dubbydale, Halfern, Upper Ernanidy, Upper Clarebrand, Nether Clarebrand, Garrington, Blackcrue, Little Dryburgh, Danjarg, Meikle Dryburgh, Hillowtown, and Chapmantown, containing in whole above 2336 acres Scots statute measure, the free rent whereof, after all legal deductions, is L. 1153: 8: 10⅔ Sterling.

This estate is situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, on the great military road to Ireland—The house is modern, large, and commodious, and, with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. There is an excellent pigeon cot, and fish ponds well stocked with carp, tench, and perch, with salmon, trout, and perch-fishing in the river Urr, and lochs adjacent. The situation is fine, commanding very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant, well cultivated, and plenty of game in it. There are above 50 acres of thriving wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, estimated at above L. 500 Sterling; and no rent is put upon the land upon which this wood grows.

The fertility of these lands is too well known to need description—They are occupied by a set of as wealthy industrious and intelligent tenants as any in that country. The uncommon punctuality with which the rents are paid is the best proof of these lands being set at moderate rents. They are capable of great improvement, by means of shell marle, of which there is great abundance within the lands and in the neighbourhood.

Coal and lime are brought by water carriage within four miles of the premises, where also the produce of the lands may be exported. A lime quarry is also just opened in the neighbourhood.

These lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm steadings are all lately built and in the best repair. James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises. For further particulars application may be made at any time betwixt and the 20th of January 1788—to the proprietor, at Blackwood, by Dumfries, or to James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

To any person wishing to form a considerable interest in that part of the country, this estate must be a desirable object, as it affords eight undoubted qualifications for electors of a Member of Parliament.

N. B. If these lands are not sold by the 20th of January 1788, they will not thereafter be offered to sale.

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